

HEALTH
A 12 SEP 1944

BEVERLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(GEOFFREY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.)

AND

Sanitary Inspector

(G. PALFREYMAN, F.I.A.S., M.I.S.E., M.R.San I.)

for 1944

Beverley:

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS.

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council:

H. W. MACKRILL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

W. P. VICKERMAN, A.C.A.

Chairman, Executive Committee:

H. W. MACKRILL, J.P.

Chairman, Housing and Planning Committee:

W. E. BRUMFIELD.

Chairman, Finance Committee:

W. P. VICKERMAN, A.C.A.

Chairman, Water and Sewerage Committee:

H. W. MACKRILL, J.P.

Solicitor and Clerk:

NEVILLE HOBSON, M.C., J.P.

Chief Financial and Rating Officer, Deputy Clerk:

H. R. MATTHEWS, F.C.R.A.

Medical Officer of Health:

GEOFFREY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

G. PALFREYMAN, F.I.A.S., M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. BALL, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1944.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District
Council.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1944, and I am glad to be able to present it in its more usual form.

For reasons of security, Medical Officer's reports have had to be abridged during hostilities in Europe, certain matters relating to housing, water supplies, etc., having to be omitted.

The general health of the district is satisfactory, particularly in view of war-time conditions, but whilst there have been no major epidemics of notifiable disease, as might have been expected, there has undoubtedly been an increase in the less serious forms of ill-health, in particular Gastro-Enteritis, Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers.

The number of births was 311, an increase on the previous year of 37, giving a birth rate of 17·10, as compared with 14·84 for the year 1943 and 15·63 for 1938.

The number of deaths, excluding the Mental Hospital, was 193, an increase on the previous year of 19, giving a death rate of 11·16, as compared with 9·43 for 1943 and 11·10 for 1938.

The number of cases of Diphtheria was 4, and of Scarlet Fever 33.

There were 11 new notifications of Tuberculosis and there were 86 cases on the Register on December 31st. Some cases on the Register have been lost sight of during the war years, and the Register is now being revised and brought up to date.

There are 25 Parishes in the area, 24 of which have Parish Council and one a Parish Meeting.

The inhabitants are largely employed in Agriculture, but many find industrial employment in the City of Hull, the Borough of Beverley and in the area adjoining the River Humber.

The chief local industries are Shipbuilding, Chemical Works, Aircraft Construction, Cement Works, and Spelter manufacture.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area, 91,488 acres.

Population, 17,590 (Registrar-General's figure).

Number of inhabited houses, 4,646.

Rateable Value, £92,272.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £391 8s. 8d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Births—</i>	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	158	130	288
Illegitimate	9	14	23
	—	—	—
Total	167	144	311
	—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 per annum 17'10

Birth rate for United Kingdom 17'60

<i>Still Births—</i>	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	—	4	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

<i>Deaths—</i>	Male.	Female.	Total.
	101	92	193

Death rate per 1,000 per annum 11'16

Death rate for united Kingdom 11'60

The number of women dying in or in consequence of
childbirth Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	7	7	14
	—	—	—

Death rate of Infants under 1 year :—

All infants per 1,000 live births (United Kingdom)..	46'00
All infants per 1,000 live births	45'01
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..	45'15
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	43'48

	1944.	1943.
Deaths from Measles	Nil	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	Nil	1
Cancer	27	23
Whooping Cough	Nil	Nil

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	To Hospital.	Deaths.
Small Pox	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	33	31	Nil
Diphtheria	4	4	Nil
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	Nil
Malaria (non-civilian)	1	1	Nil
Pneumonia	20	Not known	4
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	1	1
Erysipelas	4	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	37	Nil	Nil
Measles	4	Nil	Nil
Scabies	40	Nil	Nil

The notification of Tuberculosis in this area is good.

No cases of Tuberculosis has occurred among those employed in the Milk Trade.

AGE INCIDENCE OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.
0—5 years.	9	—	14	1	2
5—15 years.	18	4	12	—	—
15 and over.	6	—	11	3	18
All ages.	33	4	37	4	20

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
All causes	101	92	193
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—
2. Cerebrospinal Fever	1	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Resp. System...	4	1	5
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
9. Influenza	—	2	2
10. Measles	—	—	—
11. Ac. Polio-myel. and Polio- Enchip.	—	—	—
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph.	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Œsoph. (M.), Uterus (F.)..	1	3	4
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3
15. Cancer of Breast	—	3	3
16. Cancer of all other sites	9	8	17
17. Diabetes	—	1	1
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions...	7	14	21
19. Heart Disease	36	23	59
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	5	17
21. Bronchitis	2	4	6
22. Pneumonia	2	2	4
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—	—
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	1	—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	2	3	5
28. Nephritis	1	4	5
29. Puer. and Post-abortion. Sepsis ...	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal causes	—	—	—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
31. Premature Birth	3	2	5
32. Con. Ma. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	4	2	6
33. Suicide	1	—	1
34. Road Traffic Accident	1	3	4
35. Other violent causes	2	3	5
All other causes	11	6	17

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis—Provided by the County Council at Beverley and Hessle. The Beverley Clinic is held weekly, and the Hessle Clinic fortnightly.

Ante-Natal—Nil. An Ante-Natal Clinic is to be opened by the County Council at Brough early in 1945 in conjunction with the local District Nursing Association.

Child Welfare—One Clinic was opened during the year at Brough. The County Council are to open Clinics in other villages as soon as arrangements can be made.

School—Nil.

Venereal—Hull Venereal Clinic.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Pathological specimens are sent to the Emergency Medical Service Laboratory at Driffield and to the Pathological Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Venereal Disease specimens are sent to the Pathological Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary or to Scarborough.

MIDWIFERY.

There are District Nurse Midwives employed by Local District Nursing Associations resident at Woodmansey, Brough and Lund. One Private Practicing Midwife resident at Lund. The remainder of the area is served by Midwives employed by the County Council.

HOSPITALS.

Tuberculosis Patients are normally sent to the County Council Sanatorium at Raywell, but it is almost impossible to obtain admission even for early, and therefore curable, cases, owing to the acute shortage of Nursing and Domestic Staff. It is to be hoped that this deplorable state of affairs will soon be altered, as the present delay in obtaining Sanatorium treatment is a serious defect in our Public Health Services.

Maternity. There are County Council Maternity Homes at Driffield and Bridlington. There is a private Maternity Home at Leven. Cases of difficulty are sent to The Avenue Hospital, Bridlington.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining domestic help and the fact that many young married women are living with their parents or in lodgings, many more women are seeking admission to Maternity Homes, and there is a shortage of beds available. In order to ease this situation, the County Council are opening a Maternity Home at Beverley with eight beds, to be increased to twenty beds as soon as staff can be obtained.

General. Cases are sent to the Royal Infirmary, Hull, and the Infirmary Annex at Sutton. There is considerable delay in getting patients into Hospital, due to shortage of staff and the fact that some wards at the Infirmary have been out of use for the last three years. It is hoped that the E.M.S. Hospitals at Beverley and Driffield may be allowed to take in civilian cases again.

Children. General cases are sent to the Victoria Children's Hospital, Hull. Infectious cases are sent to the County Council's Hospitals at Driffield and Howden.

Small Pox. County Council Hospital near Pocklington.

Ambulance Facilities. The greater part of the area is served by ambulances belonging to, and manned by, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross Society. Ambulances are stationed at Brough, Beverley, Swanland, Cottingham and Market Weighton.

Infectious cases are moved in the ambulances provided by the County Council.

Health Visitors. This service is provided by the County Council.

Orthopædic Treatment. Arrangements have been made whereby cases can be admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and an Out-patient Clinic is provided by the County Council at Driffield.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

It will be noticed that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria in 1944 as compared with 1938, and this decrease is noticeable throughout the County. We may be justified, I think, in attributing this decrease in cases of Diphtheria to the active campaign that has been conducted during the last four years to get as many children as possible immunised.

I am happy to report that a recent survey of children of school age in the area shows that more than 85% have been immunised, and of those not already immunised consent has been obtained from the majority of parents for this to be done. Unfortunately, there are still a small number of parents who refuse to have their children immunised.

GEOFFREY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1945.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1944.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District
Council.*

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report
for the year 1944.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

In addition to the Council, there are two Statutory
Water Undertakings and one private Estate Company supply-
ing water in the Rural District.

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sources of Supply : Springhead Water Works, South Cave.
Bulk Supplies from Beverley Corporation, Howden and
Driffeld R.D.C.s. Dalton Estate Company's Wells.

Supply Area : Parishes of Beswick, Bishop Burton, Branting-
ham (part), South Cave, Cherry Burton, Dalton Holme,
Ellerker, Etton, Leconfield, Lockington, Lund, Moles-
croft, Newbald, Walkington, Woodmansey (part). Total
area, 51,249 acres.

Parishes supplied by R.D.C. : Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton,
Molescroft, South Cave, Newbald, Walkington, Lund,
Woodmansey (part). Total area, 28,542 acres.

Parishes supplied by Dalton Estate Company : Dalton Holme
and Etton. Total area, 7,093 acres.

Houses and Population in Supply Area : 1,967 houses ; 7,750
population.

Houses and Population actually supplied :

	Houses.		Population.
(a) Direct from Mains	1,024	...	4,213
(b) From Standpipes	73	...	273
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,097		4,486
	<hr/>		<hr/>

HULL CORPORATION.

Source of Supply: Wells and Addits of the Hull Corporation Waterworks.

Supply Area: Parishes of North Ferriby, Leven, Routh, Rowley, Skidby, Swanland, Tickton, Wawne, Welton, Woodmansey (part). Total area, 37,731 acres.

Parishes actually supplied: As above.

Houses and Population in Supply Area: 2,077 houses; 7,840 population.

Houses and Population actually supplied: These figures are not available, but the Hull Corporation is at present carrying out a Survey for this purpose.

ELLOUGHTON AND BROUGH WATER COMPANY.

Sources of Supply: Elloughton Dale Waterworks and Bulk Supplies from the Hull Corporation.

Supply Area: Parishes of Elloughton and Brantingham (part). Total area, 2,508 acres.

Parishes actually supplied: As above.

Houses and Population in Supply Area: 614 houses; 2,095 population.

Houses and Population actually supplied :

	Houses.		Population.
(a) Direct from Mains	614	...	2,000
(b) From Standpipes	Nil	...	Nil
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	614		2,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>

SUMMARY.

Area of Rural District : 91,488 acres.

Population of Rural District : 17,590 (Registrar-General's figures).

Estimated Population supplied :

	Population.		%
(a) Direct from Mains	13,293	...	77
(b) From Standpipes	273	...	1'6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	13,566		78'6
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Estimated Number of Houses supplied :

	Houses.		%
(a) Direct from Mains	3,322	...	72
(b) From Standpipes	73	...	1'6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	3,395		73'6
	<hr/>		<hr/>

As regards the two Statutory Water Undertakings and the private Estate Company, the Council have been informed that their water is regularly analysed and no unsatisfactory reports have been brought to their notice. No complaints have been received by the Council either as to quality or quantity.

Water obtained from the Council's Springhead Water Works at South Cave is now analysed monthly in accordance with a standing arrangements with the Clinical Research Association. During the year 1944, 7 Bacteriological and 5 Chemical examinations were made of the supply from South Cave. In all cases the examination confirmed that the water is of high purity and suitable for domestic consumption. In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, the South Cave supply is chlorinated, and regular tests are made to ensure a satisfactory residual. The water does not have a plumbo-solvent action.

The bulk supplies obtained by the Council from adjoining Authorities are examined periodically by their own Analysts.

So far as private well supplies to individual houses are concerned, these are examined as the occasion demands, and where necessary appropriate action is taken.

Of the samples of water obtained from private wells and bores which have been the subject of examination, 4 were found to be contaminated. The causes of contamination were, in the case of 2 samples, defective bore tubes. The 2 other supplies were obtained from polluted streams. Action was taken in all cases. 2 new bores were sunk in lieu of the defective bores, the third was given a supply from the mains by means of a main extension, while the fourth is the subject of a special extension Scheme which is awaiting official approval.

Before the War, in order to provide a satisfactory supply to all parts of the Rural District, the Council submitted the "Hunsley Water Scheme" to the Ministry of Health. Had it been possible to proceed with this, the whole of the Rural District would now have been supplied; but the outbreak of war caused the Scheme to be postponed. This created difficulties in certain Parishes where supplies were insufficient. Between 1940 and 1944, various sections of the Hunsley Scheme were authorised in the Parishes of Newbald, Bishop Burton and Cherry Burton, the water being obtained from existing sources. In addition, a number of short main extensions were carried out to meet local requirements.

In 1942 the Council acquired the small private water undertaking operating in the Parish of South Cave. In order to meet a serious shortage of water in this area, an emergency supply was obtained by means of a temporary pipe line from the mains of the Howden R.D.C. at Everthorpe. By this means, an improved supply has been afforded to South Cave; but, owing to the age and small bore of the mains, it will be necessary to reconstruct the system as early as possible.

The Council's source of water at Springhead is sufficient to give an adequate supply for about 9 months in the year. During the remaining period, the emergency supply is turned on through a pressure reducing valve, so as to maintain continuity of supply. In 1943, an automatic Chlorinating Apparatus was installed and has continued to give satisfactory service. Tests for residual chlorine are carried out at regular intervals, and the Council's Analysts report the water to be of a high degree of purity.

The Hunsley Water Scheme has now been revised and enlarged, and full particulars have been submitted to the Ministry and the County Council for their consideration. All plans and technical information have been supplied, and the Council are now awaiting a Local Inquiry. It is intended that this scheme shall be put into operation as soon as the necessary approvals are obtained.

QUANTITY OF WATER DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE COUNCIL'S UNDERTAKING.

Year ended 31st March:	Annual Total Water Distributed. Gallons.	Daily Average Water Distributed. Gallons.
1935	1,193,000	... 3,267
1936	2,222,000	... 6,088
1937	2,986,000	... 8,182
1938	4,855,000	... 13,202
1939	7,468,000	... 20,458
1940	9,934,000	... 27,215
1941	22,495,000	... 64,353
1942	21,928,000	... 60,076
1943	27,082,000	... 74,196
1944	31,965,000	... 87,573

LENGTHS OF MAIN OPERATED BY THE COUNCIL.

	Diameter in inches.							Total Mileage.
	1½"	2"	3"	4"	5"	7"	8"	
Length in Miles..	1'20	0'85	9'58	4'20	3'19	5'95	3'75	28'72

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Since the outbreak of war, no major works have been undertaken on Sewerage or Sewage Disposal, but many sections of defective sewers have been relaid or repaired during the past few years.

The Council are, however, fully alive to their responsibilities in this matter, and to this end have given instructions for the preparation of comprehensive schemes of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the whole of the Rural District, with special reference to those areas where substantial building development may be expected. Surveys are already in hand, and it is expected that preliminary Reports and Plans will be submitted to the Ministry at an early date.

The Parishes of Elloughton, Brantingham (part), Swanland, North Ferriby and Welton, having a combined acreage of 10,252 and a population of 4,803 (1931 Census)—a percentage of 11·2 and 30·4 of the whole District—have complete systems of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ultimately discharging into the River Humber through various outfalls.

The Parish of Walkington and parts of the Parishes of Woodmansey and Molescroft have also adequate Sewerage and Sewage Disposal arrangements, and these continue to function satisfactorily.

The work of converting Pail Closets and Ashpits and the consequent re-draining work has, necessarily, been severely restricted; but a few such conversions have taken place and it is hoped that, when conditions approach normality, the work will again be put in hand. Provision for this work is to be made in the new Sewage schemes.

In addition to the various piped Sewers, the Council also maintain over 11 miles of outfall dykes, which are regularly inspected and cleansed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Since my Report for 1938, considerable extensions have been made to the areas receiving the benefit of a proper Refuse Collection and Disposal Scheme, and the present position is a considerable improvement in that existing in 1938.

The Council are now operating 3 Direct Labour Schemes and 1 small Contract Scheme, the details being :—

Central District.

Parishes scavenged : Molescroft, Woodmansey, Walkington, Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton and Etton.

Population served : 3,524.

Southern District.

Parishes scavenged : North Ferriby, Swanland and Welton.

Population served : 4,120.

South-Western District.

Parishes scavenged : Elloughton, Brantingham, Ellerker, South Cave and Newbald.

Population served : 4,845.

Wawne (part) Contract Scheme.

Population served : 117.

Schemes.

Total population served by Refuse Collection and Disposal, 12,606, representing 73% of the population of the District.

The Council's transport consists of two "Karrier Bantam," 7 cubic yard capacity, and one "Karrier C.K. 3," 11 cubic yard capacity. Associated with these vehicles is a "Bedford" 3 tonner, which is used primarily for the collection of Salvage from those villages not served by a Refuse Collection Service and for transporting Salvage from Village Centres to the Council's main Dépôt. In addition, this lorry also undertakes any general transport work required by the different departments of the Council.

Throughout the war period, labour conditions have been difficult, and it has only been by exerting the utmost endeavour and keeping the various scheme flexible that a continuous service has been maintained. The Council are still short of the requisite number of men to man effectively the various schemes; and, despite repeated appeals to the various Ministries, no additional men have been obtained. Due to the competing demands of higher paid industries, the standard of replacement labour has fallen, and the Council have been compelled to take labour unsatisfactory for their purpose. In addition to the general low physical standard of labour, the upper age limit is very high, and the Council may be faced with the problem of replacing a comparatively large number of men in close succession at an early date.

In order to overcome the difficulties of maintaining the vehicles in good running order, the Council have received authority to acquire a new "Karrier" vehicle with a specially designed body, so as to be capable of being used as a Refuse Collection vehicle or, alternatively, as a standard platform body type for salvage collection and general Council work. The acquisition of this vehicle will be of considerable assistance and ensure that all vehicles are maintained in a satisfactory condition, and, should a breakdown occur with any of the vehicles, a replacement will be immediately available.

The Council recognise that the whole of the District should be served, but, owing to the labour shortage, this is not practicable at the present time.

Refuse Disposal is by means of controlled tipping. The Tips are regularly supervised throughout the year, so as to ensure that the work is carried out satisfactorily.

One of the difficulties encountered is the short supply of suitable material for covering up the Tip after operations have been completed at any particular point. As an experiment, sawdust was used on the Molescroft Tip. This was laid about 3" thick on the top and faces of the Tip, and proved quite effective. The sawdust has the effect of blanking off any smell, thus removing a likely source of complaint.

The risk of spontaneous combustion was recognised, and careful watch was kept of those places where sawdust had been used. It was observed that the refuse and sawdust "heated up" for about 3—4 days, after which there was a gradual drop in temperature until the whole material appeared as a cool inert mass. This "heating up" appears to have been the means of preventing an infestation of crickets which has occurred during the last two summers. It would seem that the "dressings" of sawdust and the heat generated have rendered conditions unsuitable for this particular pest, and up to the middle of August, 1945, no signs of this insect were apparent. As a result of these experiments, it is proposed to use this material on one of the two remaining Tips, where filling material is short.

Since the last Annual Report was presented, the Tip in Brough has been abandoned in consequence of the extensions of the South-Western Scheme, and a new Tip is being operated in Brantingham on the site of a quarry which is at present being worked. The conditions at this Tip are good, plenty of suitable covering material being available. It is easy of access and is free from water, even in wet weather.

HOUSING.

By the end of 1939, the Council had completed the first stage of their Housing Programme so far as it related to Individual Unfit Houses and Houses in Clearance Areas; and, on the outbreak of war, were proceeding to secure the repair of other working class houses in the District. Action under sections 11, 12 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, had resulted in 307 houses being condemned, with all the necessary formalities completed, and at that time there were 55 cases of overcrowding, giving a net requirement of 362 houses to replace condemned property and alleviate overcrowding.

In order to be able to proceed with the necessary building programme, the Council had by that time acquired 77·73 acres of land in various parts of the District, and

negotiations were in hand in respect of a few other small sites, but, owing to the outbreak of war, these negotiations were not proceeded with.

In the early part of 1939, Contracts were prepared and Tenders subsequently accepted for the construction of Streets, Sewers, Water Mains and ancillary works at the Housing Sites in the Parishes of Walkington, Woodmansey, Tickton and Leven, the aggregate acreage of these sites being 16'60 acres; but the work was not able to proceed owing to the outbreak of hostilities. The Council, were, however, able to complete the construction of 10 houses at Bishop Burton and 4 at Molescroft.

Owing to the increased need of houses for the agricultural population, the Council applied for permission to erect 12 houses on their site at Etton, but, after prolonged negotiations, sanction to erect only 4 houses was received, and these were completed in August, 1943.

Under the national scheme to erect houses for agricultural workers, the Council were allotted 6 houses, and 2 houses have been erected in Walkington, Ellerker and Wawne respectively.

Due to the operation of the procedure under the Housing Acts, over 300 houses were awaiting demolition in September, 1939. The condition of these has generally deteriorated owing to the reluctance of owners to spend money on condemned properties, apart from the difficulty of obtaining labour and materials. In one extreme case, the Council, after discussion with the owner, acquired and re-conditioned 6 houses at Newbald in order to maintain them until permanent re-housing could take place.

Under the scheme to erect dwellings of the "Portal" type, the Council have been allocated 50 of these bungalows, and it is proposed to erect them on sites in Walkington, Woodmansey, South Cave, Skidby and Swanland. The necessary land is already in the Council's possession in respect of 4 sites, and negotiations are proceeding to acquire the necessary land at South Cave.

In addition to the "Portal" type dwellings, the Council have applied for 28 of the permanent Swedish timber houses. Notification has been received that this Council's allocation of these houses is only 8, and these will be erected at Newbald.

The Council are members of the Hull & District Group for the Advance Preparation of Housing Sites at Walkington and Newbald. After considerable delays, the Council have been notified that the Contractors propose to commence work on these sites towards the end of August, and, when the necessary street and drainage works are completed, 2 comparatively large sites will be available for the construction of houses of a permanent character.

In order to be able to proceed with the erection of houses at the earliest possible date, the Council have appointed an Architectural Assistant to assist with the design and ultimate erection of the required number of dwellings.

The Council are now proceeding with the Survey recommended by the "Hobhouse Report," and when the necessary inspections have been completed, a Report will be presented to the Council. In addition to the data required to complete the Survey, information is being obtained with regard to water supplies and sanitary facilities and existing Caravans and other temporary dwellings. On the 1st April, 1945, there were 313 licenced temporary dwellings in the District, and under the Survey above mentioned an endeavour is being made to differentiate between structures which are the sole living accommodation of the occupants and those which are only used at week-ends or holidays. The segregation of these buildings into appropriate classifications will enable a decision to be arrived at as to the ultimate future of these erections.

